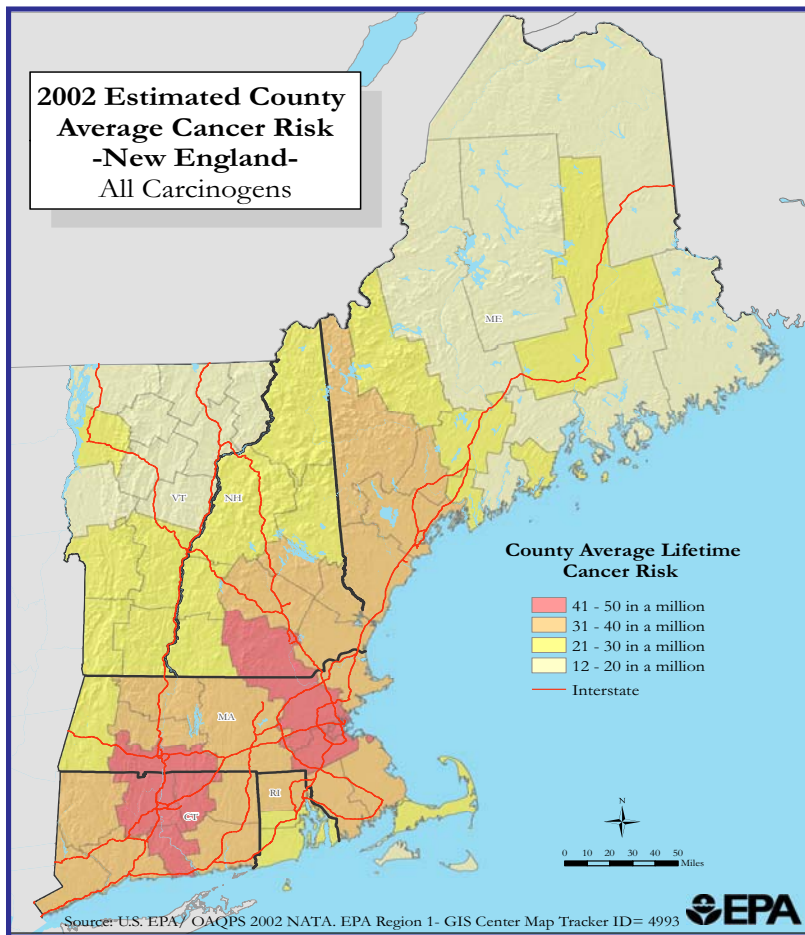


New England Results from the 2002 National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA)



- This cancer risk map represents the summation of outdoor air inhalation risks of carcinogens. It does not include all pollutants or exposure estimates from other pathways.
- EPA also assessed public health risks for other health effects, such as asthma, that may result from exposure to these hazardous air pollutants.
- New England continues to be a region impacted by air toxic emissions generated by mobile sources, local area sources, as well as industrial and natural sources.
- The NATA modeling of ambient air concentrations typically estimates lower concentrations than actual monitoring results.

New and Continuing Actions to Reduce Risks

- Implementing stationary source air toxics standards
- Improving monitoring and emission inventories
- Requiring cleaner gasoline and tightening tail pipe standards
- Funding community and state comprehensive risk reduction projects under programs such as Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE)
- Expanding diesel reduction initiatives
- Promoting energy efficiency
- Providing pollution prevention assistance to sources
- Implementing the National Collision Repair Campaign
- Encouraging states to regulate wood smoke emissions from outdoor hydronic heaters

Air Toxics of Greatest Concern in New England

- State average risk values of six air toxics: acetaldehyde, acrolein, benzene, 1,3-butadiene, carbon tetrachloride, and polycyclic organic matter (POM) exceeded health benchmarks in every state in New England, and state average risk values of three air toxics: arsenic compounds, chromium compounds and naphthalene exceeded health benchmarks in at least one state in New England. Although there is no established cancer health benchmark for diesel exhaust, people are exposed to high concentrations of diesel emissions so it is also an air toxic of concern.
- Mobile sources represent a significant emission category for 5 of these air toxics: acrolein, acetaldehyde, benzene, 1,3-butadiene and diesel particulate.
- Background sources, including natural sources, unidentified sources, and long-range transport, account for significant emission estimates for acetaldehyde, arsenic compounds, carbon tetrachloride, and chromium compounds.
- Combustion sources represent a significant emissions category for five air toxics of concern: acrolein, acetaldehyde, chromium compounds, naphthalene, and polycyclic organic matter (POM). This includes emissions from electric utility boilers, industrial boilers, as well as residential wood stoves and fireplaces.

More information is available at:
www.epa.gov/region1/eco/airtox/index.html